REGISTERED No. 79.—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,423.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ... Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 800 Tons, Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 1872. 30	Leave Colombo	Dec. 9
,, Carwar	Dec. 2	,, Negapatam	10
,, Mangalore	3	,, Pondicherry	14
,, Cannanore	4	,, Madras	15
,, Tellicherry	4	,, Coconada	18
,, Calicut	5	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Beypore	6	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Cochin	6	,, Gopaulpore	20
,, Alleppy	7	,, False Point	21
,, Tuticorin	8	Arrive CALCUTTA	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd November, 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 1872. 22	Leave BUSREH	Dec. 1872 11
Arrive Kurrachee	25	Arrive Fao	11
,, Gwadur	27	,, Bushire	13
,, Muscat	29	,, Bahrein	13
	Dec.	,, Linga	18
,, Bunder Abbas	1	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	3	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire	5	,, Gwadur	24
,, Fao	7	,, Kurrachee	26
,, BUSREH	8	,, BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Bagdad, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 516 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander L. Hammond, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	,, 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	,, 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	,, 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	,, 6 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th December. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table with Wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£33	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-0

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th November 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£9
Suez	36	24	9
Port Said	39	25	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	55	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	53	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2nd January 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED. PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE. BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied. BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day. APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents—
Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have; they keep well in any climate, best having that Dogs can have; A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog could be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt. packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt.; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,
HENRY STREET, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 25th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "AUSTRALIA" (3,648 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELTA, (1,618 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain E. N. Edmonds, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 30th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

PAGOTEES.

SALE of VALUABLE and SUPERIOR PAYTHANEE TURBANS or PAGOTEES, MADE FOR ORDER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, at 1 P.M., on account and at the risk of the First Purchaser, An unpchund Lalljee—

28 Paythance Turbans.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1872.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM, NEAR GAUMDEVEE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. are instructed to sell the undermentioned Property on the premises by Public Auction, in pursuance of the provision contained in the conditions of Sale of the property sold by Public Auction on the 7th day of August 1872, by order of Ragoba Dwarkajee, and on account and at the risk of the First purchaser, Jugoonath Cheenajee.

All that piece or parcel of land or Pension and Tax Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, erected, built and standing there on, situate, lying and being at Girgaum, near Gaumdevee, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Bhoideshwur sub-district, registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax Land Revenue under No. 656, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west by the court of Manockjee Muncherjee, on or towards the south by the temple of Sumbhoo Mahadew, and on or towards the south by the house of late Puttajee Vittuljee.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The SALE at the China Depository in Meadow Street will be resumed THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at or about 12 o'clock noon, from No. 951.

SALE OF PERSIAN ASSAFŒTIDA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the warehouse No. 1 of Mr. Godraz Mehrjeean Eranee in Byramjee Hormusjee Lane, For, and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Dharsey Bhimjee and Vulloobhoy Khan Mahomed—

K M—47 Packages Persian Assafœtida.
A M—30 Ditto ditto ditto.
Sella Bella, as per contract.
25 percent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CHURNEEWADY LANE, IN NEW SONAPORE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will under instructions from Mr. Pedro Salvado Rodrigues, the Assignee of the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 31st January 1871, and made between Thomas Govind and Marian Thomas of the one part, and Jose Francisco Rodrigues of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece of fazendaree ground, of which the said Thomas Govind and Marian Thomas are the fazendars, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, as owned under Nos. 88 and 89, situate on the south side of Churneewady Lane, at New Sonapore Street, in the sub-district of Bhoodeshwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west and south by the property of Byramjee Cheetlee untook, on the north by the said Churneewady Lane. Also all those fazendaree rent, and also all other fazendaree right, rents, and payments issuing and payable out of the piece of land in the occupation of several persons, situate at New Sonapore St. ed, on the south side of the Churneewady Oart, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 83, containing by admeasurement altogether 1,272 square yards and bounded on the east by the property of Sorabjee Pady Suntook, on the west by the property of Byramjee Hormusjee, on the north partly by the property of Pedro Fernandez and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusjee, and on the south by the property of By amjee Cursetjee Suntook.

Further particulars and the names of the fazendaree tenants, and the rents paid by them, respectively, can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

7 bales Grey Shirtings.
5 cases Prints.
10 ,, T. Red Prints and Cambrics.
3 ,, Helmets.
An invoice of Himmel's Perfumery, consisting of soaps of various descriptions, hair oil, pomade, tooth powder dentifrices, toilet hair powder, &c., &c.,
5 Cas s Silk Bordered Dhotees.
A first-c lass plated double Harness.
A quantity of Furniture of a Gentleman who has left Bombay, consisting of 1 Iron Bedstead, single and double cane, washdo, leather basket, large table, dispense tables, carpets, lamps, sideboard, dining table, &c., &c.
Also, one case va uable Professional and miscellaneous Books.
On account of Surrufally Moosabhoy—
100 gross Lead Pencils, C. Paravino.
239 Steel Pens, William Mitchell.
A few Cases of Miscellaneous Stationery.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex Balkamah.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th inst. at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom ketchup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted fart fruit, 1 lb jars and tins assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Robinson's groats and barley, Brown and Polson's corn flour, Worcestershire mushroom, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar Richmond, and Berkley cheeses, Worcestershire sauce, Scotch oatmeal, fresh salmon, kinglass, condensed milk, assorted essences, French capers and olives, crystalized fruits, chocolate and milk, gelatine cavier, asparagus, pigs' cheeks, lobsters, assorted biscuits, Belmont candles, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1872.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggits in Bombay, in Packets.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods, obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Fancy Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's goods; orders should therefore be sent direct through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon!"—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and Giddiness arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OR QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London,

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

ENGLISH PERFORMANCE.

FRIDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1872,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

ROBBER OF THE RHINE
AND
HUNTING A TURTLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 6 | Gallery.....Rs. 2
Stalls.....,, 4 | Pit.....,, 1

Tickets to be had of Mr. COOVERJEE SORAJEE NAZIR, at No. 6, Hornby Row, and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 6-30 P.M. Performance commencing at 7-30.

HELLER'S WONDERS,
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

THIRD REPRESENTATION
AND
LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 23RD.

NEW WONDERS OF MAGIC,
NEW MUSIC,
AND
THE SENSATION.

Seats secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.; Rs. 4; Rs. 3; Rs. 2. Children half price.

Commence at 9 P.M.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the great success of the LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY at MORLEY HALL, Colaba, LAST EVENING, they have decided to give one more Performance TO-MORROW EVENING, SATURDAY, under special patronage.

A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

BY APPOINTMENT.

CARR BROS.,
17, CHURCH STREET,
BOMBAY.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND CIVIL
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

UNIFORMS AND OUTFITS
FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY,
According to present Regulations.
TRIMMINGS IN GOLD LACES,
EMBROIDERY FOR EVERY RANK
IN THE ARMY ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORAGE CAPS.

SADDLE CLOTHS
MADE TO ORDER.
CROWN AND STARS ALWAYS ON HAND.
SPURS, BOXES, &c. &c.

OUR

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

Comprises every Article necessary for the general equipment of a perfect outfit.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS can procure all they require for the voyage on the shortest possible notice, such as

SLEEPING SUITS,
PYJAMAS,
TRAVELLING SUITS,
&c., &c., &c.
PAPER COLLARS,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
SCARFS AND TIES,

AT CHEAPER RATES THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY,

In Pamphlet Form,

THE TRUTH ABOUT

SIR DINKUR RAO AND HIS TIMES:

A PERSONAL AND POLITICAL SKETCH.

THE BANK OF AHMEDABAD, Limited, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a 7th and FINAL DIVIDEND of ANNAS (4) FOUR and PIES (8) EIGHT per SHARE will be PAID to the Shareholders of the Bank of Ahmedabad, Limited, on application to the Liquidator on and after the 19th November 1872.

CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE, Liquidator.

Ahmedabad, 16th November 1872.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1873.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 11B, 11 D, 12, 12 enlarged, 13, 14, 18 (Pocket), 20 (same), 31 (rough), 31 (interleaved, 32, 32 int., 33, 33 int., 34, 34 int., 35, and 35 interleaved at

ENGLISH PRICES,

Viz. 8 as. by the Shilling for Cash; 10 as. for Credit.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a small consignment of CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, from the well-known firm of Messrs. Paul, Ruinart and Kurz, Rheims.

GRAND VIN DESILLERY, extra fine, in cases of 1 doz. qts. Rs. 35
Do. do. 2 ,, pts. 37
EXTRA FIRST QUALITY do. 1 ,, qts. 32
Do. do. 2 ,, pts. 34

Both these qualities are pure, choice, dry Wines, bot led expressly for this climate.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

FRENCH REMEDIES,

OF GUARANTEED FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENCE.

Cod Liver Dragees, prepared expressly for India. In bottles at	Rs. 1	8 and Rs. 3 0

These Dragees are the best substitute for Cod Liver Oil when that medicine is refused by the stomach, and, being coated with sugar, they are readily taken by delicate persons and children.

Durart's Syrup of Lacto-phosphate of Lime for the reproduction of healthy tissue after long-continued or hereditary Diseases. per bottle ..... Rs. 2 0
Medard's Stimulating Sulphureuse. For Skin diseases. Much superior to all other preparations of Sulphur. ..... per Jar ,, 1 8
Belloc's Vegetable Charcoal. A chemical of great purity, for internal use as a remedy against Indigestion, &c. It also forms an excellent Tooth Powder. Per bottle ,, 1 12
Laville's Drops and Pills. A much celebrated remedy for Gout. ..... Per bottle ,, 7 8
Boyveau-Laffecteur's Rob. An alterative extensively used in France and elsewhere and considered superior to Sarsaparilla. ..... Per bottle Rs. 6 and ,, 3 0
Espic's Cigarettes, for Asthma. ..... Per Box ,, 1 0
Joy's Cigarettes, for Asthma ..... ,, 2 0
Rirollot's Mustard Leaves ..... ,, 1 0
Grimault's Wine of Matico, of great efficacy in special complaints. ..... Per bottle Rs. 2 and ,, 2 8
Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime. ..... Per bottle ,, 2 0
Grimault's Iodized Syrup of Horse-radish. Recommended as a substitute for Cod Liver Oil.. Per bottle ,, 2 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER: 1 Bottle will the dredge for ordinarily convenient for domestic use	0 10	0 12
Do. do. Case of 200 Lbs	21 8	24 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID: pint bottle	0 8	0 10
Do. do. quart bottle	0 14	0 16
Do. do. do. per dozen	8 8	10 8
Fumigating Salts, per packet	0 10	0 12
Fumigator for use of above	1 0	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just RETURNED from POONA, and is now prepared to execute all orders for the approaching Season, with her usual TASTE, CARE, and EXPEDITION.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS RECEIVED "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES." "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES."

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
JUST ARRIVED FOR THE COMING SEASON.

A. ALLAN,

CIVIL, STAFF, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILOR,
17, APOLLO STREET.

A. ALLAN, respectfully invites the attention of his Constituents and the Public in General to his LARGE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of NEW STOCK.

These Goods have been carefully selected by HIMSELF from the best Manufactories in England and the Continent, and he confidently asserts that they cannot be surpassed in Bombay for excellence of quality, being of superior texture and design.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS.

A Splendid Assortment of Fancy Silk mixed Coatings.
Black and Blue Merinos, Black, Blue and Scarlet Serges.
West of England Tweeds in numerous variety.
A selection of best Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
Black, Blue, and Lavender Coloured Doeskins for Trouserings.
Black and White Silk Moire Antique for Wedding Vests.
Best White and Colored Diamond Quiltings for ditto.
A variety of Coloured Cotton and Linen Drills for Trousers and Suits.
Particular attention to WEDDING OUTFITS.

NEW REGULATION
INFANTRY AND STAFF CORPS BELTS, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOLD LACE, GOLD AND SILVER COLLAR ORNAMENTS.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Black Dress Hats Newest Style from the best Makers.
Black and Drab Pullovers, Cork lined quite a novelty.
A large Assortment of Hats, Helmets and Poggries of every description.

HOSIERY.

Shirts, Collars, Scarf Ties, Braces and Embroidered Shirt Fronts, Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

Scotch Plaids, Tam O'Shanter Bonnets, Solid Leather, Trunks. Hat Boxes, Courier Bags, Leather Straps and Railway Wrappers.

SALOON CARPETS.

THE RICHEST VELVET PILE CARPETS, EVER EXPORTED TO BOMBAY, 30 FEET BY 22.
A VARIETY OF CARPET TO ARRIVE.

JOONAS TYAB.

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Coloured Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful, soft, and absorbing material, Oxford Cloth; likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt Cricketing Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Mauds, Leather Straps, &c., &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB,

11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine for the PURCHASE of ONE or MORE IRON BARGES of the undermentioned dimensions, viz:—

Length	46 feet.
Breadth	14 ,,
Depth	4 ,, 3 inches.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th October 1872.

BOMBAY TOWN BAND.

Committee.

Hon. Justice Gibbs. Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Hon. J. K. Bythell. Percy Leith, Esq.
Lestock Reid, Esq. Dr. Lumsdain.
G. A. Kittredge, Esq.

The BOMBAY TOWN BAND is to be SUPPORTED by SUBSCRIPTION, the Public is respectfully invited to contribute as liberally as their means will admit.

Further particulars will be published in future Advertisements, meantime Subscriptions will be received by Members of Committee, the Editor of this Paper, or by SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.

THE ELPHINSTONE PARCEL POST,

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING, AND FORWARDING AGENCY,
BOMBAY,

UNDERTAKES its own and on behalf of COCKBURN'S UNITED SERVICE AGENCY SOCIETY, to transport parcels to and from England at the following unprecedented and easily calculated rates, *which must be prepaid*, viz., each lb or fraction of a lb. Rs. 1, provided that any do not measure more than at the rate of one cubic foot for each three pounds of weight, when they will be charged for at the rate of Rs. 3 per cubic foot or fraction of a cubic foot.

Parcels for shipment to England should be forwarded to the Elphinstone L. S. & F. Agency, opposite the Custom House, Bombay, and those for shipment to India, China, or Australia should be sent to Cockburn's U. S. Agency, 41, Haymarket, London, S.W., at least three days before the despatch of the Mail by which it is desired they should be forwarded.

Full particulars concerning the disposal of the parcels, including a declaration of their contents and value, must accompany each.

Forms of declaration will be supplied on application to

THE MANAGER,
Elphinstone L. S. and Forwarding Agency,
Opposite the Custom House,
Bombay.

Bombay, August 2, 1872.

KID GLOVES.

LADIES' best White and Coloured Kid Gloves	Rs. a. per pair	Credit. Rs. a.
Ditto ditto double buttons,	per pair	2 10 2 14
GENT'S very soft White Indian Kid Gloves	per pair	3 2
Best White	2 12	3 2
Best Lavender, Black, or Fancy Drabs	...per pair	2 12 3 2
Best Dogskin	...per pair	2 8 2 12
White Thread	...per pair	1 8 1 12
Woollen Gloves	...per pair	2 4 2 8
Woollen Mitts	...per pair	1 12 2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
GLOVERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind SUBSCRIBERS that their SUBSCR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet, but steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,00,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	* 85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
50,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	712½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	227½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1 210
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	260
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 m¹.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	160
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20 21s 3·0 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20 10s 1·5 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20 13s 10·2 do.	Ditto	
.....	£100 1,000 do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15 12s 9·1 do.	Do. New Shares	225

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet but unchanged, and prices show no change at all. The Zanzibar buyers, who were making large purchases for about a month back, appear to have altogether drawn from the market, owing, it is said, to a dispute having again arisen between the dyers and themselves as to the former's demand of increased wages, which the latter show very little disposition to grant to, and consequently the feeling, at the close of the day was very quiet. The purchases of these buyers have hitherto constituted a large portion of the foreign consumption in the bazaar, and as they have now ceased to buy, the demand has considerably fallen down, but the stocks in first hands being small, no decline is anticipated. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40	inch	39	yds.	6	lbs.	Rs.	4	2	6 to Rs. 4 3 0
,,	,,	40	,,	39	,,	7	,,	,,	4	11 0 to ,, 4 12 0
,,	,,	40	,,	39	,,	8½	,,	,,	5	8 0 to ,, 5 9 0
,,	,,	45	,,	39	,,	8	,,	,,	5	9 0 to ,, 5 10 0
,,Mad'polams	32	,,	24	,,	3	,,	,,	2	2	6 to ,, 2 3 0
,,	,,	50	,,	24	,,	5½	,,	,,	3	11 0 to ,, 3 11 0
,, Jaconets	40	,,	20	,,	2½	,,	,,	2	1	6 to ,, 2 2 0
,,	,,	45	,,	20	,,	2½	,,	,,	2	6 0 ,,
,, Mulls' G.E.	45	,,	20	,,	2½	,,	,,	2	8	0 to ,, 2 8 6
,, Printers	26	,,	20	,,	3	,,	,,	2	6	0 to ,, 2 6 6
,,T Cloths B.E	29	,,	24	,,	4	,,	,,	2	7	0 to ,, 2 7 6

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,140 ps.	Grey Shirtings,	com.	40	in.	39	yds.	6	lbs.	Rs.	4 2 3
240	,,	,,	,,	40	,,	39	,,	6	,,	,, 4 3 0
2,000	,,	,,	,,	40	,,	39	,,	4½	,,	,, 3 5 0
* 2,500	,,	,,	Jaconets	40	,,	20	,,	2½	,,	,, 2 1 6

COTTON.

100 candies Old Dholleras ..... at Rs. 212 to 213
50 ,, ,, ,, 211

Below we give our closing figures :—

Old Dholleras and Bhownuggur	Rs. 207 to Rs.	213
,, Oomrawuttee	,, 218 ,,	220
New Do.	,, 223 ,,	224
,, Akote	,, 230	
,, Hinguughaut	,, 202	

YARNS.

The market continues dull, and prices are weaker. No transactions have come to our notice.

METALS.

There continues a very dull feeling in the bazaar, with prices having a downward tendency.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH NOVEMBER.

London ..	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 10s. p. t, nominal. Wooden Ships ,, £2 10s. p. t. nominal. Myrabolns & Coir bills £1 15s. nominal. Seeds ..... £1 15s. nominal.	
Havre ..	Cotton ..... Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice	£2 15s.	8 per ton, ship's option.
Trieste	£3.	
Liverpool	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Havre	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal	£2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.	
China ..	Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 5 per bale. ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 45 per bale nominal.	
Calcutta ..Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius	Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Gueizlar	Goa, November 18.
	Ruston (s)	DeCosta	Goa, November 18.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Isabelle Croom	Auld	Rangoon.

The ship David J. Fleming, Cowell, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Khedive, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Pilot, to Cutch.
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast and Goa.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21.

Sinclair, Asst. Surg., Med. Staff, on duty, from Deolalee.
Wyatt, Major Genl., Bengal Bri. Staff, on route to England.
Leahy, Conductor, Bengal Comst. Department, en route to England from Rameshwur.
Miles, Lieut.-Col., 4th Bengal Light Infty., to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.
Yule, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before medical board, from Mean Meer.
Greig, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belgaum (Nov. 18th).
Gordon, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, from Poona.
Tollemache, Lieutenant, 18th Light Infantry, from leave, to Poona.
Wilkins, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 21.

Hodges, Captain, 76th Regiment, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Lamb, Vet. Surg., Madras, on duty, to Poona.
Fox, Captain, 56th Foot, from leave, to Poona.
Sherwill, Lieut.-Col., Quarter Master Genl., on duty, to Poona.
Aitchison, Brig. Genl., Adj. Genl., on duty, to Poona.
Henn, Lieut., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kirkee.
Covey, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, from leave, to Poona.
Hood, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, from leave, to Poona.
Boyd, Lieut., 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Cotton, Lieut, 56th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major J. M. Greig, R.E., Ex. Engr., Khandeish, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 138 days, from 7th Jan. 1873, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt. Henry Martin, H. M.'s 26th Regt. N. I., is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Dept. are ordered to have effect from the 14th Sept. last, the date on which the officers passed the prescribed examination :—

Capt. T. W. Sanders, Probationer in the Commst. Dept., is promoted to the grade of Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl. 3rd class, to complete the Establishment and to act as Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl. 1st class, for Maj.-J. S. B. Bolton, on furlough to Europe.

Lt. H. Mellis, Probationer in the Commst. Dept., to be Ag. Sub-Asst Commy. Genl. 1st class, during the absence of Major A. M. Shewell.

Major W. H. Blowers, Bom. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in Dec. next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt.-Col. W. C. Stilleman, Bom. Inf., 2nd in Com. 15th Regt. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the date of departure in Jan. next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The Govt. of India has approved of officers proceeding for instruction to Gymnastic School being allowed to travel at the public expense, under the regulations on this subject.

In accordance with the rules obtaining in the Bengal Presidency, the Hon. the Govr. in Council directs that horse allowance be not passed to Field Officers of Infantry, European and Native, while absent on any except privilege leave, either within or beyond the limits of their Presidency.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Col. Lewis Pelly, C.S.I., from the Persian Gulf, or until further orders :—

Lt.-Col. E. C. Ross, Political Agent, Muscat, to act as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and Capt. S. B. Miles, Asst. Political Agent, Guadur, to act as Political Agent at Muscat.

Lt.-Col. H. R. Hathway, Cant. Mag. at Deesa, is appointed to act as Political Supt. of Pahlumpore, during the absence of Lt.-Col. W. C. Parr on leave, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Govt. Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay, is allowed leave of absence without pay for 12 months, to proceed to England.

Mr. H. Prescott, Ag. 1st class Police Inspector, Nassick, acted as Superintendent of Police in that district from 26th Sept. to 2nd Oct., both days inclusive.

Mr. Charles Peile is appointed to act as Govt. Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. R. V. Hearn, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Judge and Session Judge of Tanna, was allowed subsidiary leave from the 1st to 6th inst., both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major W. M. Ducat, R. E., is appointed Ex. Engr. Kholapore.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In the Notification dated 24th Sept. 1872, published at page 1056 of the *Government Gazette*, notifying that Mr. J. Tate, Asst. Engr., was appointed to act as Ex. Engr. Begaree Div. from 17th Aug. to 16th Dec. 1870, both days inclusive, for "Begaree" read "Ghar" Division.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. W. Gray, M.B., received charge of the duties of Ag. Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, on the 1st inst., before office hours.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. C. Walford has been granted privilege leave for thirty days, from the 16th Oct. 1872.

The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., having returned from furlough will resume his appointment as Chaplain of Byculla.

The Rev. W. H. Cummins, B.A., Fort Chaplain, Belgaum, will act for the Rev. H. H. Pace, during his absence on privilege leave.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FORSTER—October 29th, at Bareilly, the wife of Major Forster, Paymaster, 1-5th Fusiliers, of a son, still-born.

FISHER—November 9th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Lieutenant E. H. Fisher, 22nd Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

JACKSON—November 7th, at 52, Elliott Road, Calcutta, the wife of A. Jackson, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, East Soane Division, of a daughter.

O'CALLAGHAN—November 16th, at the Beas, the wife of Lieutenant J. W. O'Callaghan, Irrigation Department, Punjab, of a son.

PRICE—November 14th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Amstruther Price, of a daughter.

RICKETTS—November 11th, at Cadambadi, Negapatam, the wife of E. G. Ricketts, Esq., of a son.

WAVELL—November 12th, at Landour, the wife of Llewellyn Wavell, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HARPER—BEATER—November 16th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, Francis W. Harper, to Frances Mary P. Beater.—

DEATHS.

COLLINS—November 10th, at Meerut, Julia Mary, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Collins, aged 1 year, 9 months and 3 days.

DOUGHERTY—November 13th, at Fyzabad, Charles H. Dougherty, Esq., Lieutenant, 20th Cameronians.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1872.

THE dinner which was given to Lord Northbrook on Wednesday night by the Byculla Club was one of the great events of this week of festivities. As His Excellency remarked, Englishmen have a partiality for meeting in that particular way, and probably almost all of his hearers agreed with him in the hope which he expressed, that it would be long before the custom fell into desuetude. Lord Northbrook also availed himself of the occasion to speak at greater length and with more freedom than he has done before in Bombay, and entered professedly and deliberately into the subject of politics. Unfortunately, however, some difference or misunderstanding between the Committee of the Byculla Club and the reporters of the Bombay Press has probably deprived the public of the full short-hand report, which it had a right to look for, of the speeches delivered on this important occasion. There has been for some time in certain quarters a disposition to treat the Press of Bombay with less respect than is obviously its due, and than it knows how to obtain, and the want of reporters on this occasion was only one instance of the manifestations of such a spirit. Its results are the more to be regretted, because the Viceroy's speech is considered by many to have been the most important which he has delivered since his arrival in India, and we understand that he gave notice to the Club of his intention to speak on matters of public importance.

The reply of His Excellency to the toast to his health proposed by the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, was precisely one of those speeches which even those who heard it must have desired to read in a verbatim report, in order to be able to judge of its proper import. We confess it conveyed to our mind only a somewhat hazy idea of His Excellency's political views as regards India, and though portions of it were received with enthusiasm, we have found this to have been the impression conveyed by it to those whose judgment in the matter we most respect. The only very definite statement in it was that Lord Northbrook intended to give his hearty support to the frontier policy of Sir William Merewether, which promises to involve England beyond its Indian frontier in an interesting but rather unprofitable direction. He stated his belief that the policy of England in India does not change with the changes of Governor-Generals, which we venture to say is true only in an extremely wide and vague sense, and in any other, is irreconcileable with the Governor-Generalships of Clive and Warren Hastings, of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Auckland, of Lords Dalhousie and Canning, and even, when we consider his decentralization scheme, of the late Lord Mayo. In regard to that scheme Lord Northbrook said, very happily, that it was capable of great development. His Excellency also declared a strong conviction that India is not a country suited for the imposition and carrying out of general rules. The enormous and numerous diversities prevailing in it seem to have made a great impression upon him, and it is evident that Lord Northbrook has entered upon his Viceroyship in an earnest and thoughtful spirit. It is far from being any objection to this conclusion that he does not, and especially at so early a point in his Indian career, declare, with the Emperor of China, "We understand the whole question," and that he does not rashly deal in large political views.

The Viceroy's toast to the members of the Byculla Club was responded to in a very genial manner by the Hon. Mr. Tucker, who announced himself as "an ancient member" of the Club, and who by this phrase, as well as by other points, excited a feeling that "Old "Father Christmas" had unexpectedly risen at the table. The senior member of Council's well-known sense of humour found better scope on this occasion than in defending the Municipal Bill, and was heartily appreciated. Sir Richard Temple then spoke in praise of Bombay, verging into eloquence which could hardly have been expected from a Financier, and the proceedings were closed by a very happy speech from our own Governor, somewhat in the style of the old English gentleman, but also diplomatic in character and full of the wit and wisdom of an experienced and mellow old age. Our only regret is that, so far at least as we are aware, there was no one to take down these fugitive utterances for the benefit of the general public. The details of the entertainment were of a more private character, and it is only required to say of them that they were fully worthy of the Club's high reputation.

IN contending that the people of Bombay are not fit to be entrusted with the funds which they contribute for municipal purposes, the zeal of the *Indian Statesman* has quite eaten him up. To say that the people of Bombay have a right to be *honestly* governed but have no right to govern themselves, is to set up a man of straw for the mere pleasure of knocking him down. In what sense does the *Indian Statesman* suppose that the people wish to govern themselves? Is it in the sense that they desire to be placed above the law or above the Government, or that the Corporation wishes to make a law for itself? If the Corporation is entrusted with the duty of administering the law and made responsible for its *honest* administration, is this so great a stretch of self-government as to interfere in the very smallest degree with the fullest right of Government to enforce the fulfilment of the law? If, then, the right of Government and of the law to govern and to control the Corporation is not at all interfered with by allowing the Corporation to administer its own funds according to the letter and spirit of the law, what harm can possibly come to the city by establishing a Corporation on the only foundation upon which it is possible to establish a Corporation? We know that the *Statesman* has repeatedly urged the danger of giving the people of Bombay any elective power, and he tries to support his objection to the franchise by referring to the mixed classes which form the population of Bombay. The mixed classes forsooth! Is it or is it not true that the diversity of race and caste in this country, and especially in cities such as Bombay, give stability to the Government? And is there any difference between the stability of the Government of India and the Government of any municipal city? Our contemporary sailed far away for an argument in support of his objection to the institution of a Municipal Corporation by election, and he has fallen upon one which happens, when *honestly* analyzed, to tell against himself. Has the *Statesman* heard that the Police of Bombay entertain any serious misgivings about the 4,000 men who are to be permitted to vote at the municipal elections? Has rumour, with her thousand tongues, so much as thought about an internecine war in Bombay during the half hour that the elections will last? Has the experience of the *Statesman* in Bombay shown him that the people are wild and turbulent, easily excited to fury, or in any way difficult to manage? Or are they a more than usually quiet and law-observing people? Is the *Statesman* an old monthly nurse in a white cap and crumpled frill, sole mistress of a nursery in which Government and Mr. Souter are the unquiet babies, and the old nurse taking advantage of her position, pretends to call in the Budmashes of Bombay to eat them up? We need not follow out this ludicrous idea of the *Statesman* any further than to add that when our contemporary is not sensational he is nothing. He exists therefore upon his one peculiarity, rides upon his one hobby, kicks up a great row whenever he has anything to say and looks profound when he has said it—just like a *statesman*, which he very much resembles. But like the curse of the cardinal in the Ingoldsby rhymes, nobody seems to be a penny the worse (or the better) for the wonderful warning about the Budmashes of Bombay and their man-eating instincts.

The utmost possible limit to which municipal government can be extended in Bombay will not place the Corporation above either the law or the local Government, and the trite saying of the *Statesman* that the people wish to govern themselves falls upon the ear as childish nonsense. Whether the people wish to govern themselves, or wish to be governed *honestly* by somebody else is no part of the question. The introduction of this subject into the discussion will serve no good purpose. Very much might be said both for and against the unbridled rule of a municipal autocrat armed with power to tax and spend as he pleased, but the times in which we live and the principle which has already been established of giving the people a voice in their municipal affairs, render it quite unnecessary for us to review the subject. We accept the position of to-day and take the people as we find them—given a new Municipal Bill, the first question to be decided is "can a Corporation be found in Bombay with a capacity to do the recognized duty of a Corporation?" Can Government so shape the franchise as to ensure the election of *honest* and competent men? If honest and competent men cannot be secured for the Corporation, then the city cannot be entrusted with the recognized duties of a Corporation established on the basis of a special municipal law. The *Statesman* should therefore be quite sure that a respectable honest Corporation cannot be formed. But about this he can know just as little as any of us, and his green-eyed conjectures may be accepted at their proper value. We urge that it is possible to find 32 good men in the city who can compare in honesty and intelligence with similar men anywhere. We select the number 32 as the number to be elected by the rate-payers. If the rate-payers cannot get the men whom they would elect to accept office in the Corporation, then doubtless the men who are elected and who decline the office will be able to explain why they will not enter the Corporation. It is the great weakness of the new Municipal Bill that no attention was paid to the class of men who would probably be attracted or repelled by it. Can the new Corporation therefore be made respectable according to the bill as now passed? Before propounding the doctrine that there are no men in the city who can *honestly* direct its Municipal affairs, and now who are fit to be entrusted with the merest morsel of subordinate governing power, the *Statesman* should have discussed intelligently, dispassionately and *honestly* the knowledge, the will, and the power of the people to undertake the ordinary routine duties of Municipal management. But to fall foul of a whole city with abuse, and to sting the people into aggravation by the assurance that they have no right to be governed by themselves, which in this connection simply means that the Municipality shall be treated in any way that Government pleases, provided the word "honest-"ly" finds a place in the form of Government—is to fall into a terrible mistake. We repeat that this way of treating the subject is sensational and quite *statesmanlike*. Is the city peopled by a lot of fools? Is it true that the people have no right to govern themselves, that they have no right to take charge of and direct their own municipal affairs under a good law *honestly* established for their own good? We say that if the city was peopled with three-quarters of a million of fools and idiots, the language of the *Statesman* about municipal government would be appropriate, quite appropriate! for even fools and idiots have a right to be "honest-"ly governed." We have yet to learn that any governing man or governing body of men unconnected with the city can know better what the city requires than the people of the city themselves. It is not a little remarkable that while the *Statesman* has continued his discourse about *honest* municipal government, he has carefully avoided all allusion to the most practical government adapted for the city. We may charitably suppose that he is well acquainted with the best form of municipal government for Bombay,—why then does he hide his light under a bushel? Neither before nor during the discussion on the Municipal Bill have we received from the *Statesman* the light we seek, except it be the repeated assurance that the existing bill worked by Mr. Arthur Crawford is the Alpha and Omega of our contemporary's worship. But then Government were scandalized at what took place under Mr. Crawford's administration, and so were the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Were all these high officials obstinately blinded with prejudice in common with the people of Bombay? The *Statesman* may take his choice of rowing in a boat by himself with Mr. Arthur Crawford for his coxswain, or he may come out as a reformer in a new line and himself direct the paddles of the municipal canoe.

Another question which the *Statesman* might discuss with much advantage (to himself) is whether Government or the Corporation should have charge of the municipal fund? To the custody and control of this fund should attach all the responsibility. If this is true, then no half measure of divided control and responsibility can work satisfactorily. If it is not an object with Government to satisfy the people in regard to municipal government, then why give them a Corporation at all? If the only right of the people is to be "governed honestly"—whatever that hackneyed phrase may mean—then why trouble them with a Corporation? It would be much more simple to tax the people through the Secretariate and spend the taxes through the same agency. If this system were adopted we could understand that the right of honest Government according to the *Statesman* was about to be tried, and certainly the people would know where to look for honest Government. Responsibility and control would go together, and there could be no doubt about the matter if things went wrong. For the last seven years there has been no honest Government in the city at all. Government abdicated their function of control over the municipality except where it suited themselves or concerned their own interests. There was no such thing known as responsibility under the existing act, nor is there to be any under the new bill, yet all the while the cry goes on "the people have a right to be honestly Governed."

Suppose that any time during the last seven years one contentious rate-payer had gone to the High Court with his grievance that there was no legal control over the municipal fund, would that individual have any difficulty in persuading the Judges that the fact was as true as it was strange? We do not say that the said contentious rate-payer would have escaped his contribution to the various 15 lakh loans of unauthorized expenditure, but he certainly would have shown the Court that the Municipal Act was unjust, oppressive, and opposed to *honest* Government.

We commend these thoughts to the *Statesman's* notice, not that we think we can at all influence his opinions—nobody can do that—but in the faint hope that by casting this red rag before him we may divert him for a season at least from writing in the same nonsensical style about *honest government*, and trying to persuade the people of Bombay that they are a parcel of fools who cannot distinguish the difference between outspoken independence and the utterances of a strongly biassed mind. Tired of the old municipal tune on the same string, we should be thankful if the *Statesman* would vouchsafe to amuse us with something new.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

YESTERDAY morning, shortly after seven o'clock, our indefatigable Viceroy visited and went over the Bombay Arsenal, where he inspected the guns and munitions. After spending an hour at this work, His Excellency drove to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, where he was received by Dr. Hunter, the superintendent, and the members of the Bombay medical staff. His visit here was very brief, and he went quickly over the recreation grounds, the cells, the cook house, and the workshops, while he did not visit the female wards at all. In the violent yard he was surrounded by a number of poor excited lunatics who had heard that the Burra Lord Sahib was coming to see them. Of course, they were all more or less excited, and their alarming-looking attitude induced the Aides-de-Camp to crowd next his Excellency in order to protect him; but the poor wretches meant no harm—they simply thought that His Excellency would release them from the asylum and send them back to their respective countries, and this was all they wanted. Lord Northbrook expressed no opinion regarding what he saw, and he did not drop any remarks which could induce the belief that the visit to such a place indicated that the whole question of lunatic accommodation for the Presidency of Bombay is under consideration both of the Supreme and the local Governments. He saw the asylum under better circumstances than we did on our last visit to it when we drew attention to its scandalous want of decent accommodation. The women are now entirely isolated from the men, and the two large wings that were then building have since been taken in, so that each patient has more room. Still, the sleeping accommodation per head is not sufficient; the recreation yards are cramped to such an extent that crowding must take place (and it is well known how such a source of irritation to patients must retard their progress toward sound mental health); for such a number of lunatics (230, we believe, at the present moment) one medical man's services cannot be sufficient; and there is no space where patients whose cases are capable of amelioration can be exercised in agricultural pursuits. The proper time for any one obtaining a correct impression about the state of the asylum is the night hours, when rows of patients are huddled pell-mell in corridors which ought to be used for no other purpose than passages from one part of the building to another.

THE supplement to the *Gazette of India* contains the report of Major Bonus, R. E., on the location of the Indus Valley Line in the Lower Sind District, with estimate of cost of the works from Kotree to 212 miles further up the Indus. The cost for a line of metre gauge, with buildings and Telegraph, is estimated at rather less than £3,800 per mile. This excludes salaries of engineers and wages of skilled European labour, machinery for the shops, engines, carriages and wagons, the usual per centage for contingencies and the interest on borrowed money with which the expenditure of the Public Works Department "extraordinary works" is exclusively fed. Major Bonus' report is remarkable for its tone of conscious superiority and for the undisguised pity with which the surveys and alignments of Mr. Brunton are regarded by his successor. The same *Gazette* publishes a letter from Captain W. P. Hampton, superintendent of the Punjab Government Steam Flotilla, who deprecates the construction of the railway bridge at a point of the Indus where the pass narrows at the upper end of Bakkar Fort, which has always been a dangerous navigation for country boats and even steamers, and will, in Captain Hampton's opinion, be entirely impassable during the freshes, which last five months in the year, if among the eddies and counter currents one or more railway piers obstruct and narrow the channel. Captain Hampton's representations are worthy of consideration, and his report has been made over to the engineer in chief of the Railway. It is quite possible that the navigation of the river may be improved in place of injured by substantial piers by which the wild currents might perhaps be skilfully trained into a safe channel. It is a question of much interest to all parties.

FOR many years the over-stocking of Indian and South American markets with English wares has been matter of wonder to outsiders and complaint to those engaged in the trade. The wonder of the outsiders is natural, but it is difficult to understand the complaints of those merchants who in their individual capacity are hourly at work to enlarge the evil complained of. These latter must be perfectly well aware that India is as much a pawn-shop to manufacturers as is the Banker's strong box to the goldsmith and diamond merchant. It is an outlet for surplus stock, and supplies the funds for keeping shops open and for carrying on trade with the more profitable Home and Continental markets. A Manchester manufacturer finds business slack, current orders approaching completion, and no prospect of revival for weeks or perhaps months to come. He has a stock of goods crowding his warehouse to the extent of £50,000 or £100,000. His Bank balance is at ebb. He could make extensive sales perhaps at a sacrifice of 3d. or 4d. per piece on any of his staples, but he dare not break his price to the warehouseman or the export houses. He well knows the difficulty of regaining lost ground in that direction. He is also bound to a certain extent by an understanding with his neighbours and rivals in trade. His yarn merchants are pertinacious with their bills, and in another month he will not have money to pay the hands. The Indian market will supply him with funds to carry on the looms, at a sacrifice very likely on his shipments, but with a bare possibility of making his own. At any rate a shipment of £15,000 or £20,000 of his longcloths, T cloths, or Turkey Reds will replenish his till, enable him to clear his yarn and coal bills, pay his wages, rent, and rates without lowering his quotations to Home, New York, and Continental markets, which take five times of his manufacture, the amount he is at all likely to consign to Calcutta or Bombay. So he ships a few thousand pounds to India and a few thousand more to South America, drawing upon the London merchants to within a small margin of value. If the goods find an unfavourable market he has only to wait and wait, renewing his bill on the London house until account sales come home in the course of a year or so. The real weakness of local European mercantile houses is the constant multiplication of such agencies in this country. The trade has trebled within the last few years, but the agencies have multiplied so fast that there are six houses to do the work and earn the commission of one. This commission again dwindles every year owing to over-competition, which induces private arrangements to the detriment of the consignees, who succumb to the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. On another side again the local houses are placed at a disadvantage. Everything must be disposed of in the bazaar of the seaport. Energy and capital are necessary to open branch establishments in the interior and to obtain a wider ring of customers than the curiously costumed men who call themselves merchants and who are commissioned periodically to visit the markets with ready cash and effect purchases for their principals inland. There must be an increase both of capital and credit imported into the trade before the Anglo-Indian houses as a body obtain their share of the profit. There must be a discouragement of new and impecunious agencies before, individually, the firms engaged in the Import Trade can be on anything like a firm footing and strong enough to claim their legitimate slice of commission. No paltry overcharges in cooly hire, cart hire, and godown rent can go far in remedy. Above all should some of the leading houses experiment direct with some of the chief marts in the interior, such as Patna, Mirzapore, Cawnpore, Agra, Moradabad, Delhi, Umritsur, and at the great local *melas* or fairs at which a prodigious trade is carried on. It is an instructive fact that cotton goods of all kinds, paper, Sheffield ware and its German imitations, can always be purchased retail at the ports for prices corresponding with the manufacturers' wholesale quotations, and of course far under the English shop price, while inland the prices mount up far in excess of transport charges and fair commission to broker, merchant and dealer, and barely make a fair fight against the strong native fabrics, domestic wares, tools, and implements. In vast tracts of country, Birmingham and Sheffield wares are unknown outside the locomotive workshops, and even Englishmen are large consumers of native cotton and woollen stuffs for ordinary wear.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A NEW TELEGRAPH CABLE.

THE INSUBORDINATION IN THE POLICE.

THE CRISIS AT VERSAILLES.

THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.

LONDON, 21ST NOVEMBER.

A Company is being formed with the object of laying a cable between Rangoon and Singapore, touching at the Andaman Islands, Penang and Malacca. The tariff is to be twenty-four shillings for twenty words.

The Commissioner of Police has dismissed 109 of the policemen who were suspended, and the remainder have been punished by fines and degradation. The reported meeting of policemen to hold a demonstration in Hyde Park was a hoax.

PARIS, 21ST NOVEMBER.

The crisis at Versailles still continues, pending the report of the committee appointed to reply to Mr. Thiers' message. The reply is expected on Saturday.

BERLIN, 20TH NOVEMBER.

The amended Counties Reform Bill has been read once by the Prussian Deputies, who have unanimously resolved to proceed with the second reading without referring it to a committee.

LONDON, 20TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed strong.
Fair Dhollera, 6 15/16d.
The Manchester Market has been very firm.
Exchange on India, 1s. 40d.
4 per cent. Government Securities ..... 94¼.
4½ do. do. do. ..... 96½.
5½ do. do. do. ..... 104½.
Consols ..... 92⅞.
Rentes 85-62 ex coupon.
The sum of £202,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.
At the periodical Biddings for Government Bills on India to day the following allotments were made :—£513,000 to Calcutta, £102,000 to Bombay, £35,000 to Madras. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10¼d. received 60 per cent., and on Bombay, at the same rate, in full. The average rate of allotment on Calcutta and Madras was 1/10·58 and on Bombay 1/10·53.

ALEXANDRIA, 20TH NOVEMBER.

The s.s. Persia has passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound, from Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, it is certain, will go to Simla next season.

LORD NORTHBROOK has given Rs. 1,000 to the Khandeish Relief Fund.

MR. PERCIVAL, the Joint Administrator of the Bhownuggur State, is expected to arrive here by the next mail.

WE learn on the best authority that it may be considered final that Sind will not be annexed to the Punjab.

A NATIVE paper says that the thieves of Lucknow have arrived at such a pitch of insolence that they first drive away the policemen by throwing stones at them, and then commit robberies wholesale.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY was, we are informed, very highly pleased at what he saw on Wednesday morning at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art.

IT is rumoured that H. H. the Jam of Nowanugger intends shortly to proceed on a pilgrimage to Benares. A similar report has gained credence repecting the pious intentions of the Begum of Bhopal.

FOR some time negotiations have been going on with the object of making an exchange with the Maharajah Scindia of some territory in the neighbour

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you, or any of your numerous readers, give me, through the medium of your journal, some information about, and the native name of, the tree spoken of by James Grant, in his tale about the Indian Mutiny, while describing the gardens of Delhi, as "that remarkable tree, which is covered with scentless flowers, the size of peony roses, which, when blown in the morning are, of the purest white, but gradually changeons the day wears on, passing through every shade of red, till the rising moon finds them of the deepest and richest crimson"? CURIOUS.

20th November.

WHAT IS FULL DRESS FOR NATIVES?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The late levées at the Town Hall have given rise to much comment as to what Government House considers as "full dress" when applied to natives. It is well known that amongst the Hindoos and Parsees the cloth round the waist, with a long robe reaching to the ankles, constitues full dress: yet on the occasions abovenamed, few, especially amongst the Parsees, were so dressed. The omission of this band is nothing however to the omissions of the reformers. Amongst them every man seems to have his own idea and fancy, one with a black Parsee coat and coloured trowsers, another in his every day office long black coat, another with a long coat and waistcoat, the only one in English full dress had it surmounted by his Parsee hat: whilst the latter might doubtless be permitted, surely the other ought to have been refused admission to the Viceregal presence. No one can object to reformers adopting the English dress if they disapprove of their own, but nothing can excuse natives deciding for themselves. It is well known the leading members of the Parsee community express their distaste to these self-made ideas, and only lately at a funeral ceremony a well-known Parsee near Dhobie Talao was told he would not be admitted unless he came dressed as other Parsees, and this he did.

Another innovation was to be noticed in little boys being brought to the levée. It is not known to me if they were presented; but what right has a Parsee to bring his little boy when Europeans do not think of doing so?

It is to be hoped that as Sir Albert Sassoon has notified that natives must come in full dress as according to their caste, the committee will see his wish carried out and adopt a precedent which may be followed at Government House, and so put a stop to insults being offered distasteful to all their right-minded castemen and exceedingly unpleasant to an

ENGLISHMAN.

THE RATE-PAYERS' MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the several dodges and schemes the members of the Rate-payers' Committee have resorted to in order to secure a large gathering and to infuriate the mob against the Municipal Bill, there is one which goes to establish against them, beyond the shadow of a doubt, a charge of wilful and premeditated misrepresentation.

The Goojeratee translation of the memorial which they got adopted at the meeting on the 5th inst., was circulated and distributed amongst the people on the previous day. The memorial in English was carefully kept from the public until it was read by the Secretary at the meeting.

Now, Mr. Editor, one would expect that the English as presented to the meeting, and as it appeared in the local English papers on the 6th inst., would agree substantially, if not literally, with the Goojeratee translation, but I will presently show how ingeniously it was attempted to throw dust into the eyes of the public.

The Goojeratee version numbers *eleven* grounds for the rejection of the bill, whilst the English original states only *ten*. The additional ground in the former is as follows:—

"The police has the authority under this Act to imprison for 40 hours any person found committing an offence against this Act."

The announcement in this clause is nothing short of an attempt to arouse a false alarm, and to magnify the horrors of the bill in the minds of the people who cannot judge for themselves.

I challenge the members of the Rate-payers' Committee either to show me the above clause in the English memorial, or plead guilty to the charge of a "suggestio falsi" and a dishonest misrepresentation.

The English translation of the 1st ground, as stated in the Goojeratee copy, and as inserted in the English memorial read to the meeting, relatively stands as under, and I will italicise portions to enable the reader to mark the differences for himself.

Reading as in Goojeratee translation.	Reading in the English memorial.
Out of 7 lacs of population, only 4,000 persons will have the right of voting; and a large intelligent majority, such as the *High Court Judges*, lawyers, merchants, shop-keepers, & c. born, clerks, will be all unable to take any part in Municipal matters.	Out of about 7 lacs inhabitants only about 4,000, *such as house owners and a few of the occupiers*, will have any voice in the election of the members of the Corporation, whilst a vast number of intelligent inhabitants, such as lawyers, merchants, traders, medical practitioners, graduates of the universities, clerks, &c., &c., will be entirely excluded from having any share whatever in the Municipal franchise.

I should have been charitable enough to fancy that the original draft in English was exactly similar to the Goojeratee when sent round, and that the alterations, or rather subtractions, were made afterwards; but (*a*) the patron of the Rate-payers' Committee, the renowned Mooljee Thackersey, who used to reinforce the gathering of the Rate-payers' Committee, with "his convenient two thousand" of tag-rag and bob-tail, read the translation, *after* the English had been read to the meeting word for word, as circulated to the people; and (*b*) the eloquent Kabrajee, who spoke at the meeting, has copied the Goojeratee in the *same way* in his *Rast Goftar* of last Sunday, *six* days *after* the meeting.

If this is not wilful misrepresentation, what is it? If it is an oversight, it is intensely improbable that it should escape detection so long. Their studied and continuous adherence during the different stages of their proceedings to the Goojeratee version, although at variance with the English original, can lead you to no other conclusion than that the members of the Rate-payers' Committee have wilfully used one thing for the ignorant mob and another for the intelligent people who understood English. The inevitable inference is that it was an imposition practised intentionally upon the ignorant public.

Mr. Editor, I would ask you, before I conclude, whether your proteges, the Rate-payers' Committee, are not dangerous schemers?

15th November. IMPARTIALITY.

SONEPORE RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

THE HUTWAN CUP.—Rs. 500. All horses. 2 miles

		st. lbs.	
Mr. Hume's	Dick Turpin	10 12	W. Brewtey. 1
Mr. Abdoola's	Jehanghier	9 4	Oomer 2
Mr. Philip's	Black Eagle	8 12	Irving 3

Black Eagle made the running for the first one and a half mile, where he was beaten. Jehanghier then carried it on into the straight, where he was passed by Dick Turpin and beaten by a length.

Time—3 m. 50 s.; last mile, 1 m. 50 s.

THE PATNA STAKES.—1 mile 5 furlongs.

		st. lbs.	
Mr. Phillip's	Vanderdecken	10 9	W. Brewtey. 1
Mr. Arthur St. John's	Portia	10 1	Donaldson 2
Do. do.	Planet	10 5	W. John 3

Van waited until a short distance of home, when he went up and won easily by a length.

Time—3 m. 12 s.

THE CHUPRAH STAKES.—Rs. 350. Handicaps for all Arabs. 1½ mile.

		st. lbs.	
Mr. Abdoola's	Shanghai	9 0	W. Brewtey. 1
Do.	Chieftain	8 12	Oomer 2
Mr. A. Raymond's	Merrylegs	9 0	Irving 3
Mr. Seventank's	Acrobat	8 0	Finch 0
Mr. Phillip's	Hercules	8 7	Donaldson 0

Chieftain made strong running, closely attended by Hercules and Merrylegs, Shanghai laying off. A mile from home Hercules was beaten, Shanghai drawing up. At the half mile post Merrylegs began to tire. Shanghai then went up to Chieftain, raced with him for a short distance, and beat him easily by two lengths.

Time—3 m. 25 s.

HACK HANDICAP.—¾ mile.

Portia	W. John 1
Duchess	Donaldson 2
Vanderdecken	Irving 3

and two others.

Time—1m. 23 s.

PONY RACE.

Kathleen	1
Panghaballa	2

Time not taken.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—It is admitted by every one who has personally tried these noble remedies for any eruptions, sores, ulcers, bad legs, &c., or who have witnessed their purifying and healing effects on others suffering from such maladies, that these medicaments possess a very property which the in-dulci could desire. The Ointment relaxes the new lien muscles, dissipates inflammation, assuages pain, and even Revisits dangerous maladies which may have lasted for months, or even years. Holloway's exsoil nt preparations are effective singly, no-tatious in combination, and have been recommended by grateful patients to be resorted to as all rmat ves when all other me ns of regaining health have failed. Their action is temperate, not violent, or reducing.

BOMBAY.

TORTURING ANIMALS.—At the Fort Police yesterday, Gunoo Dhondoo, a cart driver, was fined five rupees for torturing his bullocks.

THE whole of the gentlemen of the Special Jury will be required to attend at the High Court this morning at a quarter before 10 A.M.

A LIBRARY AT PAHLUNPORE.—By the exertions of the native Assistant Political Superintendent at Pahlunpore a library has been established there.

THE VICEROY'S DURBAR.—A photograph of the scene on the Esplanade on Saturday was taken by Mr. Shewshunker, a well-known Hindoo photographer.

NASSICK COLLECTORATE.—Mr. C. Blathwayt, of the Bombay Civil Service, assumed charged of the office of First Assistant Collector, Nassick, on the 1st inst.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the Cooperage Battery, Esplanade, this morning at 7 o'clock, on the departure of Her Highness the Kudsia Begum of Bhopal to Surat.

THE CHIEFS OF KATTYWAR.—We learn that the Thakore of Bhownuggur proceeds to Poona to-morrow. The other Chiefs of Kattywar are shortly to proceed to their respective territories.

GAMBLING.—A Mahomedan named Hoossein Lalkhan was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with gaming with dice and money in a public place. He was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Dowjee Bushappa, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing a coat belonging to a man named Rama Balloo, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Monday last there were fifteen hundred cases for disposal before the Judges of the Small Causes Court. The court was so much crowded on that day that Judge Spencer was obliged to conduct the business with closed doors.

THE KHANDEISH AND NASSICK RELIEF FUND.—The subscriptions to the Khandeish and Nassick Relief Fund have reached the sum of Rs. 7,373. At a meeting of some of the residents of Ahmednuggur collectorate, held on the 13th inst., about Rs. 773 were subscribed for the relief of the sufferers.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY.—The 83rd Regiment will furnish a complete company with band and colours to parade at the Byculla station on the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General at 10-30 A.M. to-day for Poona. A salute of 21 guns will be fired at 10-30 A.M. on the occasion.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC COMPANY.—We have to remind our play-going readers that the above Company give to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, an English performance under the patronage of the Maharajah of Travancore. The pieces selected are the "Robber of the Rhine" and "Hunting a Turtle."

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 11th Nov. 1872 Rs. 1,25,80,434; add silver received during the week, Rs. 10,495; total balance, Rs. 1,25,90,929. There are in addition 1,06,869 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THEFTS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, a man named Abdoola Salay Mahomed was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' hard labour, for stealing two pieces of cloth, belonging to Wuzea Mahadoo—A Hindoo named Dhurma Basha was charged before the same magistrate with stealing Rs. 50 in cash, the property of Manuel Xavier. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GOVERNMENT SOLICITOR AND PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AT BOMBAY.—Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay, has been allowed leave of absence without pay for twelve months, to proceed to England; and Mr. Charles Peile, Solicitor, has been appointed to act as Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. R. V. Hearn on leave.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 16th November, was 351, being 42 more than in the preceding week, 24 more than the total of the week ending 14th November, 1871, and 49 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 265 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Rutnagherry Collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October we see that there was a slight fall of rain, owing to which the hurrick and koolred crops would slightly suffer. The reaping of rice and wurkur crops was vigorously going on. The crops were in a fair condition. The state of public health was reported to be good.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Yesterday at the High Court, Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, on behalf of Naveebaee, the defendant in a suit brought by Khutao Ludha, applied to Mr. Justice Green for a rule *nisi* requiring the plaintiff to shew cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in not having yet complied with an order made in the suit. His Lordship granted the application.

ALARM OF FIRE.—Yesterday about half-past 3 P.M., an alarm of fire was raised in the Fort. It appears that a Parsee observed smoke issuing from a cook-room on the ground floor of a house, situated in Cama Street, belonging to Mr. Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Gheesta. He raised an alarm and within ten minutes nearly five hundred natives had gathered near the spot. The Fort steam fire-engine was brought to the place in charge of Mr. Badrer, Assistant Engineer to the Fire Brigade, but it was not required.

HIGH COURT.—22ND NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

531-72—C. Tyabjee—Lallobhoy Hargovind v. Bai Ambavahoo and others—Leathes and Crawford.

286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Aveychuldass Chugondass v. Nurrotumdass Jethabhoy—Leathes and Crawford.

99-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Investigation.

Dr. Dallas (for pauper) Narayen Sukharam v. Chintamun Purshotum.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSE.

435-72—Dallas and Lynch—James Flynn v. Ardaseer Dadabhoy—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogurchund Sewdass and another v. Heralall Shigramjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

5-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumulsey Premjee v. Tulockchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithal Mooljee and others v. Govindrao Hirjee Patell—Thacker and Chalk.

407-72—Dr. Dallas for pauper—Sutvabhamabai, widow, v. Bai Naviwou, widow—Thacker and Chalk.

745-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondas Nensey and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Jefferson and Payne; and Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Ruttonjee Manockjee Jewajee, deceased,—Cooverbai and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey v. Manickbai and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley (part heard).

In the goods of Syed Hoosein Allisahib Cower, deceased,—Syed Ahmedsahib Chodree—Macfarlane and Skipsey v. Secundrabai—C. Tyabjee.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ISABEL CROOM, 995 tons, Captain J. H. Auld, sailed yesterday in ballast for Rangoon. She carried Mr .E. S. Fox as a passenger.

THE SHIP DAVID J. FLEMING, 1,466 tons, Captain John Cowell, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 36,400 maunds salt, 100 bales cotton, and sundries.

THE S.S. RUSTOM, 97 tons, Captain DeCosta, arrived yesterday from Coast and Goa, November 18th, with a general cargo and eighty deck passengers from different ports.

THE S.S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, 86 tons, Captain T. Guizelar, arrived yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Joynt, Captain Major, and 116 deck passengers from different ports.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 110 tons, Nacoda, arrived on the 20th instant from Cochin (November 6th). She brought one deck passenger, and the following cargo:—2 junglewood canoes, 144 coils coir rope, 29 robbins coppra, 20 packages coffee, 48 bogsheads cocoanut oil, and 3,089 packages coir yarn. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan & Co.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

MATCH FOR A SILVER CUP PRESENTED BY SIR ALBERT SASSOON.

This deservedly exciting match was shot off on Tuesday last at 2 o'clock—previously to which the members of the Club, and their guests, sat down to a most recherché and artistically served up tiffin by Mr. Smith of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms. The complete change for the better which the shooting ground had undergone since the last meeting was remarked by every one present, and this was entirely attributable to the exertions of our Hon. Secretary and the munificent donation to the Club recently made by Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, and at this present time it is doubtful if there is a better shooting ground in any part of India.

There were a great many distinguished visitors and spectators to witness the match. Amongst those present were observed a Judge of the High Court, the Revenue Commissioner, the Governor of the Central Provinces, the Lord Bishop of Nagpore, Mr. Larcom, Political Agent at Junjeera, an old gentleman whose name we will not mention, Mr. Andrew Hay, Gaffir, Bappoo, the Rev. Mr. Badger, and Mr. Sedgwick, *cum multis aliis*.

The first shot was fired punctually at 2 o'clock by Colonel Thompson, who took time by the forelock and knocked over his bird within an inch of the trap. Captain Trench then scored a round O. Captain Graham ditto. Captain Waudby (the pet) and Dr. Wakefield both scored. O. D. Clark let off a very easy bird, when "Now, then, who is the next man?" was called. "Baker is the name," said the scorer. "What, not ready?" Shouts of "Come on lazy" from the spectators. And as he approaches the 25 yards rise, let us survey him, gun in hand. The athlete, the pride of the Club, the *antiquitus elegans* plethoric, beaming with outward manifestations of serious latent mischief, observe the light elastic tread, observe his manly graceful form, his bright and fiery eye, his sweet expression of countenance; look at 'im arm, look at 'im leg, look at 'im shoulder, look at 'im ebery ting. He kills his bird, and that a swift one, in the most approved manner. May his shadow never grow less, but may he live long to be the pride and ornament of the Bombay Gun Club. Mr. Marshall, the great snipe shot, then failed to stop an easy bird, when the valorous Don Wazardo, the Honorary Secretary, got a bird put up from trap No. 2, affording an extremely easy mark, which he soon took advantage of and scored accordingly. The betting at this time was 6 to 4 on F. S. H., but Cockles *cum* Citro Piretic—too freely indulged in on the previous evening—had a contrary effect upon this gentleman, as the result will show. Coghlan then brought down his bird in a very business-like manner. A gentleman (whose name we will not mention) then missed a remarkably easy bird, scoring nothing but a solitary duck's egg, and thus ended the first round. In the second round only one bird was missed, and that by the unnamed gentleman in the previous round, contributing again another duck's egg to his score. In the third round all scored well up to O. D. Clark, when he missed his third bird. Baker then killed with his second barrel, and Marshall missed. Some amongst the spectators remarked that if all the Misses were sent to Sir Albert Sassoon's Ball that evening it would be a very crowded affair. No. 5 trap then fell to the throw of the valorous Don Wazardo, and a very cunning old Fox of a Rock started on a course, resembling much the queer gyrations of a snipe, but the practised eye of the Don (otherwise Jack) was dead on him, and with the first barrel he sent his bird to seek mother earth. But to business. We shall never get through this report if we digress so much. Coghlan then pulled down a rattler, and the unnamed gentleman, after contributing an additional duck's egg to his nest, retired gracefully from the contest—we hope to sit upon his eggs—and we would recommend this embryo sportsman also for a short time to retire from pigeon shooting, and practice a few rounds at the cap trick, by firing at a tallow candle, two yards off till he blows it out. He might (?) thereby in time acquire the noble art of arresting the wild bird in his flight; but confound it all, here we are again wandering from the straight road of business to travel the little winding pathways strewed with pretty flowers—and so proceeded the contest, nothing remarkable occurring until the time for the renowned Jack to shoot arrived, when an immense flight of locusts, evidently *en route* from Kurrachee via Goodness-knows-where (Mr. Coghlan remarked they had not passed through the Customs House), passed the flight of a very swift Rock just as he was about to shoot—quandary-fusing his vision entirely—for instead of shooting to the right, where the wily bird wended his circumambient voyage, he fired to the left, blowing to pieces a very fine specimen of the Gryllis Migratorius genus instead of the Simon pure. The betting at this period of the day took a turn, Old Jack no longer being the favourite. Col. Thompson, Capt. Waudby, Mr. Coghlan, and the renowned Jack continued to shoot steadily. Capt. Waudby having shot all his birds up to the eleventh round, let off a tolerably lazy bird, a thing he does not often do, but there was a reason for it—the bird took a left-hand course, when a balmy zephyr wafted from the Flats, coming also from that direction, caught the soft, flossy, golden appendages that adorn and beautify his naturally handsome countenance, driving them clean into his eyes and obscuring his vision, also going far towards obscuring his chance of carrying off Sir Albert Sassoon's handsome prize. (Groans from the spectators of "Absalom, oh Absalom, my son.") Captain Waudby nevertheless scored steadily, and ultimately carried off the first prize. A long tie was then shot off, which ultimately fell to the lot of Mr. Coghlan. Thus terminated the contest for the "Sassoon Cup," the shooting being variable as the score will show—good as to certain competitors, bad as regards others, but not to be wondered at, considering the dinner parties, the balls, the durbars, the processions, the Viceroy, the Rajahs, the Jams and Nawabs, the Governors and Members in Council, Bappoo, the Judges of the High Court piling up the agony with their calves all gone to grass, and their awful head-gear; and lastly, but not least, the gentleman rider on the white horse from Baroda with the ladies' yellow unmentionables. Surely, Mr. Editor, any one of the gentlemen who have competed for this prize has a right at this exciting period to exclaim in the words of the poet—

"For even of all these things have I partaken,
Then wonder not that I am what I am."

SMOOTH BORE.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following Season Reports for the fortnight ending 21st Nov. are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Ahmedabad, 19th—No rain. Crops good. Wheat 12·1; bajree 19·8.

Kaira, 19th—No rain. Rice 8; bajree 16·9 kilogrammes. Rubbee crops thriving. Cotton good.

Broach, 19th—Standing crops good, bajree 18 kilogrammes.

Surat, 19th—Early crops reaped. Other crops good. Wheat 8¼ seers.

Tanna, 19th—No rain. Crops being reaped. Weather fair. Rice 7 to 11¼; dhall 7 and 8; wheat 8 and 9; bajree 11¼ and 11½ seers.

Colaba, 18th—No rain. The first operations of the kurreef crops in progress. Rubbee commenced to be sown in some places. Rice 9·45 seers at Alibagh.

Khandeish, 19 h.—No rain. Cotton prospects good. Bajree 16½ seers.

Nassick, 19th.—No rain. Bajree 14 seers; rice 8. Rain wanted for late crops.

Ahmednugger, 19th.—No rain. Bajree 16·7 seers.

Belgaum, 19th.—Crops favourable. Reaping commenced. Jowaree 14 to 15 seers.

Poona, 19th.—No rain. It is much wanted. Cotton crops suffering. Bajree 11·46.

Sattara, 19th.—No rain. Bajree 15 seers. Cotton crop good. Late crops suffering from want of rain.

Dullaghee, 18th.—Rain 62 cents. Early crops reaping. Late and cotton thriving. Jowaree 16·7.

Canara, 16th.—No rain. Crops favourable. Reaping nearly completed in Coompta. Rice 9·9 seers.

Dharwar, 19th.—Rain 4 cents. Early crops being reaped. Cotton prospects good. Sowing of late crops completed. Jowaree 15·9 seers.

Kurrachee, 18th.—Rain none. Wheat 11·19, and rice 7·46 seers. Locusts still doing damage, fever prevalent. Some deaths.

Hyderabad, 18th.—No rain. Reports of rubbee favourable; kurreef all gathered. Cotton picking general. Districts more healthy. Weather warm. Prices same.

Shikarpore, 19th.—Harvest reaped. Crop fair. Wheat 13·9. Weather sultry.

Rajkote, 19th.—Cold weather crops good. Cotton fair. Bajree 14 kilogrammes. Fever prevalent.

From District Inspectors and Superintendents of Experiments.

Wudwan, 19th—Cotton plants very healthy. Weather favourable.

Broach, 19th—Cotton pods. Healthy and promising. Jowar ripe; all other crops healthy.

Mussawud, 19th—Cotton yield very irregular. Average 12 annas; other crops good. Weather clear.

Mussawud, 19th—Weather favourable; cotton picking progressing.

Punchgaum, 19th—Cotton plants making good progress. Early sowing in flower. Easterly winds trying.

Dharwar, 20th—Weather cloudy. Light rain. Flowers dropping.

Kurrachee, 19th—Cotton picking still general. Crop fair.

Sattara, 19th—Picking is the main work. Market dull. Good harvest weather.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

A SUMMARY suit brought by Jacob Jumall against Jacob Hajee Gunnu was heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lang appeared for the defendant. The Court decided that Mr. Lang had no *locus standi*, his client not having obtained leave to defend the suit. The summons was served on the 14th October last, and defendant had ample time to apply for leave. The action was brought to recover Rs. 8,000 due on a promissory note, the execution of which was proved. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs 8,000, with interest and costs, Rs. 270.

Three summary suits against Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla were disposed of yesterday by Mr. Justice Green. In the first suit, Hajee Adum Seedick claimed Rs. 5,000, due on a hoondie drawn by the defendant in plaintiff's favour, which was dishonoured when presented for payment. Mr. B. M. Waglé, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. The claim was proved, and the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,000, interest and costs Rs. 300.

In another case, Hajee Abdool Currim Cadoo claimed Rs. 10,000 on two hoodies drawn by defendant in plaintiff's favour upon Jaichund Goolabchund, who dishonoured them when presented for payment. Both hoondies were drawn in September 1872. Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiffs. His Lordship gave judgment in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 10,000, interest and costs Rs 300.

In a third suit against the same defendant, Hajee Haroon Hajee Adum claimed Rs. 7 500 on two hoondies drawn by defendant in September last, in plaintiff's favour, upon Jaichund Goolabchund, who dishonoured them on presentation for payment. The claim was proved, and the Court gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 7,500 with interest and costs Rs. 300. Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Wednesday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and a common jury:—

THEFT.

Edward Wilkinson was charged with having, on the 7th September last, at Nagpore, stolen certain articles of clothing from Horatio H. Ireland, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway; and also a pair of boots from G. Green, a fireman in the same employ. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Appa Bhugwan and Succoo, woman, pleaded not guilty to a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain ornaments belonging to the prosecutrix Cassebace, the keeper of a house of ill fame. The evidence for the prosecution was not satisfactory, and the jury acquitted the prisoners, who were accordingly discharged.

THEFT.

Soonoo Isram was charged with stealing some ornaments and Rs. 55 in cash, the property of the prosecutor, an old man residing at Matoonga. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.

Noora Wullee, a cartman, was charged with stealing a box which had been left in his cart. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years.

LURKING HOUSE TRESPASS.

Boodein Sheik Hussein, an old offender, pleaded guilty to a charge of lurking house trespass by night, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a half.

A SIMILAR CASE.

Shaik Rumzoo Shaik Ahmed was charged with lurking house trespass by night and theft. He was convicted upon very clear evidence, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to be imprisoned for five years.

THE following cases were disposed of yesterday before his Lordship and a common jury:—

DISHONEST MISAPPROPRIATION.

Antone Lukree was charged with dishonest misappropriation of property. The prosecutor declined to offer any evidence, and the prisoner was discharged after a formal verdict of not guilty given by the jury.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.

Murjan Umber Seedee was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to a companion by means of an instrument for cutting. Upon very clear evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

KIDNAPPING A FEMALE MINOR.

Ameer, woman, was charged with kidnapping a female minor, abetting the commission of theft, and dishonestly receiving stolen property. The prisoner decoyed a young girl on a false pretence from the house of her parents and then robbed her of her ornaments. The jury convicted her of abetment of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property; and his Lordship sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Raymoo Ramjee was convicted of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years.

THEFT.

Dhondoo Hursett was charged with theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property. The evidence for the prosecution was not satisfactory, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Prisoner was accordingly discharged.

DISHONEST MISAPPROPRIATION.

Poonsee Koresee and Sirwan Oodesee were charged with dishonest misappropriation of property. The second prisoner pleaded guilty. Mr. Leith appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee for the first prisoner. On the 18th October last, prisoners found on the road forty-one currency notes for Rs. 10 each and four notes for Rs. 100 each. They made over the former to the police, but appropriated the latter notes. On the second prisoner's house being searched, he confessed and gave up the rest of the notes, which the first prisoner had denied all knowledge of. The jury acquitted the first prisoner, who was discharged. The second, who had pleaded guilty, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Mahadoo Cannoo was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain ornaments. His Lordship, after hearing the evidence at some length, was of opinion that the subject was more of a civil suit than one for a criminal court. Mr. Inverarity, who appeared for the prosecution, withdrew the case in deference to his Lordship's opinion, and the prisoner was discharged. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Chalk, appeared for the defence.

INSOLVENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Paul Francis Gomes, a medical practitioner.

Jetha Sevjee, a general merchant.

Dorabjee Pallonjee, Dinshaw Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Byramjee, who lately traded as hay merchants.

Limjee Dinshaw Davar, unemployed.

Esmail Soobhan and Hamidabai his wife, butchers.

Meoya Allysab Abdool Cadur Tambay, a vegetable seller.

Abdool Allysab, a vegetable-seller.

Hormusjee Ruttonjee and Dorabjee Hormusjee, formerly grocery shopkeepers, and now unemployed.

Ameenabaee, widow of the late Abdool Rahimon, and Goolam Russaul Abdool Rahimon, the first-named insolvent is unemployed, and the second a fitter in the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Kuttrea Tar, Hussum Sullamon Tar, and Ahmed Harroon, the first and third named insolvents are dyers, and the second a carpenter.

Dhunjeebhoy Jehangeer, who lately traded as a merchant and commission agent under the name and firm of Robert Frith & Co.

Eduljee Dorabjee Powalla, an English writer.

Dhurrumchund Hemchund, who carried on business as gold merchant at Bombay under the name of Hemchuud Motichund.

Rowjee Bhairoo, a milk-seller.

Peerajee Dhownajee, a cattle-driver.

Bomanjee Sorabjee, formerly a money-changer and now a petty broker.

Francisco Menezes, a bread-seller.

Jooma Hoosuu, formerly a dealer in salt, now unemployed.

Eduljee Sorabjee, and Dinshaw Eduljee, formerly a contractor, now unemployed.

Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, a merchant.

Manockjee Jamsetjee, a contractor.

Merwanjee Rastomjee, a liquor-seller.

Ruttonjee Eduljee, formerly a contractor, now unemployed.

Cadur Khumissa, Oosman Cadur, and Noormahomed Cadur, dealers in piece-goods

Cowasjee Burjorjee Bottlewalla, unemployed.

Jaishunker Ramshunker and Parwutteebai, the first-named insolvent is a pearl-borer and the second unemployed.

Gunput Muccoondjee, a painter.

THE KHANDEISH AND NASSICK RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously announced	7,373	0	0
Subscriptions since.			
Hon'ble Justice F. Lloyd	100	0	0
A Poor Parsee of Mhow, through Robert Knight, Esq.	200	0	0
A Friend	5	0	0
W. Loudon, Esq.	50	0	0
Sakharam Arjoon, Esq.	20	0	0
Pestonjee Sorabjee S., Esq.	55	0	0
Offertories at Christ's Church, Byculla	213	6	0
Total	Rs. 8,016	6	0

VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK, ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, } Joint Secretaries.
Bombay, 21st November.

THE LATE MR. SEWARD.

THE United States Consul at this port has received an order from the Department of State, Washington, to hoist the flag of the Consulate half-mast high and to adopt the usual symbols of public mourning for a period of ten days in memory of the late William H. Seward.

The following notice has also been issued from the Department of State:—

"The undersigned is charged by the President with the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States the death of an illustrious citizen.

"William Henry Seward, distinguished for faithful and eminent services in varied public trusts, during a long series of years, died at Auburn, in the State of New York, yesterday, October 10th. Charged with the administration of the Department of State at a most critical period in the history of the nation, Mr. Seward brought to the duties of that office exalted patriotism, unwearied industry, and consummate ability. A grateful nation will cherish his name, his fame, and his memory.

"The several executive departments will cause appropriate honours to be rendered to the memory of the deceased statesman at home and abroad."

THE NEW MEMORIAL OF THE SUNKERSETT HOUSE PARTY.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable LORD NORTHBROOK, G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That a memorial has been addressed to your Excellency in Council, emanating from an Association, known as the Ratepayers' Committee, which has been adopted at a meeting of a portion of the residents and ratepayers of Bombay, held at Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the 5th November, instant.

2. The prayer of the said memorial is that, for the reasons therein stated, your Excellency will withhold your assent to the Bill No. 3 of 1872, passed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

3. Your memorialists are apprehensive that the proceedings of the said meeting might be taken to carry the concurrence of your memorialists, unless they stated their own views and wishes on the subject.

4. Your memorialists have serious objections to offer against some of the provisions of the said bill; and some of these objections have been already urged on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council by the Ratepayers' Committee, by the Bombay Association, and also in a memorial signed by a large number of the inhabitants of Bombay. Your memorialists take leave to note below some of the more important objections which the bill is open to, and which they trust will receive due attention at the hands of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council upon a proper representation being made on a future occasion:—

(*a*) The unjust inequality and oppressive incidence of taxation levied for the Municipality has been productive of great distress and dissatisfaction; and this bill does not afford to the people any sufficient relief from the pressure thereof, but allows the fiscal system to remain nearly the same as before.

(*b*) The exemption of Government buildings from municipal taxation, unlike the system obtaining at Calcutta and Madras, is an unjust preference in favour of the Imperial revenues at the expense of the Municipality of this town. The ground for such exemption was the alleged incompetency of the local Legislature to tax crown property; but your memorialists submit that there is no foundation for supporting the said argument.

(*c*) The obligation placed on the Municipality to bear the whole cost of the city police, whilst the power of determining the strength and the cost of the force is vested entirely in the Government,—a power uncontrolled by the check of having to find ways and means to defray the charge,—is, your memorialists submit, a hardship upon the Municipality of this town, not inflicted upon the similar corporations of Madras or Calcutta, at both of which towns the Government bears a fair proportion of the cost of the police.

5. Your memorialists venture to solicit that when the subject of the subvention, which His Excellency the Governor of Bombay stated in Council would be granted towards the relief of the municipal exch

ceeded along the carpeted pathway round the side of the pavilion to the throne, upon which he took his seat, the Court attendants hanging his train over the back of the chair. Every one having reached his place, His Majesty took from the folds of his robe a paper, from which he read as follows:

"I have opened in person the railway between Tokei and Yokohama, and I sincerely hope that the facilities it affords for communication may tend to the development of trade and to the ever increasing prosperity of my people."

A congratulatory address was then read by Count Fé d'Ostiani, the Italian Minister, on behalf of the Diplomatic body, to which His Majesty briefly and graciously replied.

Mr. Marshall, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, next read and presented an address of orthodox tenor, engrossed in old English with illuminated capitals. The document was enclosed in a red silk wrapper with the chrysanthemum on the outside; at each corner was a tassel of red silk pendant from a tri-colored rosette. The roll was closed by a tassel of red and gold silk, and the whole formed really a very handsome souvenir.

To this the Minister for Foreign Affairs read on behalf of His Majesty the following reply:—

"I am profoundly pleased to hear the congratulatory words which have been addressed to me by the Foreign guests residing at Yokohama. Of the people who live in this country, whether born on this soil or merely temporarily abiding here, whether here by chance or voyaging hither of their own accord, none are deprived of protection or lose their rights. This work will be still further extended with the object of increasing prosperity and of advancing my country in the path of civilization, and as long as the harmonious relations now existing between this and foreign countries continue to endure, I shall have both foreign and native people close to my heart."

The Japanese community followed with an address congratulating their Monarch (and themselves) on the immense strides in civilization effected within a very few years, among which the railway held a foremost place.

To this Mr. Oye Taku, Governor of Kanagawa, replied on behalf of His Majesty as follows:—

"I rejoice at your congratulatory words. Do you act up to their meaning and may success crown your efforts."

The deputation then withdrew.

The native deputation having left, His Majesty almost immediately descended from the throne, and, returning by the reverse road to which he had come, re-entered the central hall and retired to the room set apart for him and decorated in very much the same style as at Yedo. Resting here but a few minutes, His Majesty passed again through the central hall and along the platform to the train, where the troops on guard presented arms, the buglers playing meanwhile. Once more entering the train, Yedo was soon reached.

Alighting at Yedo the Mikado proceeded slowly along the platform to the throne before described, and upon taking his seat and when all the members who formed procession occupied their respective places, His Majesty read the following speech to the assembled officials on the occasion:—

"You announced to me the completion of the first line of railway in our country. I have opened it, and it gives me great pleasure that it is so great a source of convenience. This great work was commenced in the early days of an extensive general reform, with the hope that the people would enjoy to all time the benefits arising from it. The perseverance and energy which have been manifested in carrying it out are worthy of high praise. I expect it to result in an increase of the national prosperity, and I congratulate both you and the people on the prospect which lies before us. It is my intention to develop the railway system still further, and I hope, beginning with this line, to spread it throughout the country."

Other addresses were delivered and graciously replied to. The staff of railway officials, both native and foreign, advanced before the dais, preceded by the Commissioner of Railways. His Majesty read the following speech:—

"I feel greatly satisfied at the successful result of your perseverance and devotion to the work committed to your charge, and it gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the services of those foreign gentlemen whose experience and knowledge have contributed to its completion."

The Minister of Public Works then read an address relative to the railway undertaking by the Government.

All the officials then retired to their respective posts, and the procession fell back to the central hall, on reaching which His Majesty retired to a private room, and soon after entering his state carriage returned to the castle. The foreign Ministers then went to Hamagoten, where they were entertained at a cold collation, and at 5 p.m. all returned to Yokohama, thus bringing to a conclusion the proceedings of this very eventful day.

At Yedo, as at Yokohama, crowds of Japanese thronged the platform, and ever and anon, as the weight of the crowd increased, portions of the platform gave way, but fortunately no one was hurt. One accident only happened, and that to a Japanese, we believe, an employe of the railway, who fell under the engine when over the ash pit and received such injuries to his hands as to necessitate the amputation of all his fingers.

In the evening the streets in Yedo and Yokohama were illuminated.

AT SEA WITH A LIFE-PRESERVER.

THE *New York Times* gives the following as a recent "experience:"—"When I knew the steamer was sure to founder I secured a life-preserver, and I must inform you that I saw many of them rendered useless by the breaking of the tapes. Whether they snapped from the excited actions of the passengers in securing them or whether they were rotten I cannot exactly say, but I am rather inclined to think the strings were bad. When I plunged into the water leaping from the vessel's deck into the sea, I did not go far down. I was very soon on the surface. I found the life-preserver very buoyant, though I discovered I could make very little progress with it. Without being a good swimmer I am used to the water, and know how to hold my breath and take it at such intervals as not to swallow salt water. The sea in the Sound was running very high—say from 12ft. high—and very soon I found it exceedingly difficult to make any headway. As it was pitch dark, the water only illuminated now and then by its own phosphorescence; of course I had no object in swimming anywhere in particular. I knew what I had to do was to remain quiet, and try and find, if possible, a floating timber which I hoped would have been detached from the wreck. Very soon I experienced a feeling of intense cold, which froze the very marrow in my bones, then the violence of the storm seemed to increase, the difficulty of evading the waves which broke over me became more and more troublesome. I kept a pretty upright position, which was due to my having on a heavy pair of shoes, which I think were of some advantage to me. But after a while, as my lower extremities grew cold and powerless, the tendency of the sea to throw me sideways increased, and do what I could I would lose my balance. Gradually I felt myself growing weaker and weaker, and began to give up all hope. I fancy some exertions given to others as unfortunate as myself had overtaxed my powers of endurance. When first in the water, I had thought that since the steamer had sunk in the track where so many other steamers and vessels were passing, the chances of my being picked up were pretty good, but not seeing any, and the night getting darker, I commenced to despair. I still clung on to life terribly, and though a creeping languor was stealing over me, battled all I could. I was conscious that my strength was leaving me, and now, do what I could, the waves would dash over me, and I became more careless as to when I should breathe. I was conscious, too, of having swallowed a great deal of water, and was commencing to have a sick feeling coming over me. After having been in the water two hours or more, there came floating towards me a plank. If it had not drifted near me I should never have reached it. With a terrible effort I secured it, but hardly was I on it before a wave dashed me off. Then I gave myself up for lost. There was no feeling of resignation about it—rather a suspension of all my faculties—not indifferent as to whether I should live or not, but a semi-comatose condition—that of physical exhaustion. After I had lost sight of the plank for some minutes and given myself up for lost, it came near me once more, and with my last effort I seized it with my heel. Then my life-preserver snapped one of its straps and came over my shoulders, around my head, and I was almost drowned. Fortunately, another wave came and threw it back in its former position. How long I clung with one heel to the plank I do not know. Even then I did not feel that my condition was much improved. Again the feeling of utter indifference crept over me, when, suddenly, the recollection of a certain document which I had left in my safe at home flashed with vividness through my mind. Every word and line of it, even the character of the paper, the erasures and corrections made, how my signature looked—all passed before my eyes. I felt that my business was unfinished, that I must live to carry out my engagements; and with a terrible effort, the very last one—for had I not succeeded I should have dropped back into the water lifeless, I at last got on the plank and was eventually saved. My experience with a life-preserver is this—In a calm sea I could have kept up not without great inconvenience of course, for hours, but in a rough sea, though staying on the surface of the water, you can be drowned with a life-preserver around you. All it is intended for is to buoy a person up until other succour comes. Of course, if I had not had my life-preserver on I should have never found the plank, but with the life-preserver on alone I should have perished. All those who had life-preservers on alone, and found no other help, with one exception were drowned. Their bodies floated on through the storm, and came to shore held up by the corks, but their heads had fallen beneath the surface of the water. Those who used the cork mattresses were, I believe, almost all saved. Though the peril would be, of course, very great with either the ordinary life-preserver or the cork mattress in a rough sea, I should very much prefer the latter." The correspondent who sends this statement observes that life-preservers may be stowed away in a ship for 10 years, pass inspection time and time again, and be worthless from the casing having rotted, so that with the least strain they will come to pieces, and that they are often stowed away in parts of the ship where very few could get them in case of a sudden accident and a rush for them.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/23.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st November 1872.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

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Do do 12 do do 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
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HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

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PATRONISED BY
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AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
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NO EXTRAS.

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Quarts	Rs. 7 per dozen, Cash.
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We have very frequent shipments, and the demand for our Stout is sufficiently great to effect a ready sale as soon as landed, which prevents our stock from accumulating, thus our importations can always be relied on as being perfectly sound and fresh. A fresh shipment has just arrived—registered orders will receive immediate attention.

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Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.
INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.
Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.
CONSIGNMENTS
Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.
J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.
156, LEADENHALL STREET, } LONDON.
23, REGENT STREET, }
10, NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

NOTICES.

NEW
COLD SEASON STOCK.
MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per s.s. PESHAWUR and RIGA, their NEW STOCK of GOODS, manufactured expressly for INDIAN WEAR.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

			Rs. a.
GLOVES	Ladies' White Kid Gloves	Per Pair	2 12
	Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves	"	2 12
	Gent's White Kid Gloves	"	3 0
	Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	"	3 0
	Gent's Colored Kid Gloves	"	3 0
	Gent's Dogskin Gloves	"	2 12
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	"	9 0
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	"	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	"	6 8
	Badham's Spun Silk	"	12 0
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	"	60 0
	Badhaus's White Shirts	"	90 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz		6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose		12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from		14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from		16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair		4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for		20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze "		26 0
	Fine " " Drawers, each		6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth		11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool		18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool		19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk		22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits		30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits		22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits		35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats		15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat		12 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, Derby and Stanhope		6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester		6 0
	Bola Topies new shape		5 0
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps		25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians		18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats		15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab		2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck and Windsor		2 12
	The Rosnal Satin		3 0
	Washing Scarfs in a variety of colours.		
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb		1 0
	Coloured " "		1 8
	White Dress Ties, from		8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz		5 8
	" " " Coloured Borders		5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from		10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single). Sponge Bags, from		1 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	English-made, with Leg Rest		11 0
	Do. without do.		10 0
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c. A large and assorted Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application to		

BADHAM AND CO.,
23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN TO CHOOSE FROM IN BOMBAY IS AT
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
HABIT MAKERS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN,
13, MEADOW STREET.
N. K. & Co. beg to inform the GENTLEMEN of Bombay and Outstations that they have just received, by Overland Steamer, a large, well-selected, and FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS, direct from Home, of the best manufactures in West of England, such as Superfine Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cloths; Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cassimeres and Doeskins; Black and Blue Fancy Cloth Coatings; Silk Mixed Coatings, very thin and durable; Melton Cloths, in all colours; soft finished and milled Witney, expressly for Overland Passengers; Coloured Cheviot Serges; Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Linen Drills, White Vestings, Twill and Plain Oxford Cloth Shirtings, Silk Wool and Twill Flannels, Hats, Scarfs and Collars in every new Shape, Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteaux, Railway Rugs, Blankets, Scotch Mauds, Table and Bed Linen.
The knowledge which we have acquired from our lengthened experience of the material suitable for this market, coupled with the advantages of a large capital which enables us to deal *direct* with real producers of the Goods (thus having all intermediate profits), gives us advantages as purchasers of which our Constituents have the benefit in the selection of articles suitable for the climate and in moderation of rates.

SIX HOURS' NOTICE.
GENTLEMEN proceeding Overland or Up-country can obtain their Outfit made to order at Prices and Style not to be surpassed by any other House in India.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Black Dress Suits, from	Rs. 60
Black and Blue Frock Coats	40
Black and Blue Morning Coats	28
Black and Oxford Melton Cloth Morning Coats	28
Tweed Suits, D. B. Coat and Trouser	25
Fancy Doeskin Suits	30
Tweed and Angola Trousers	10
Fancy Doeskin Trousers	12
Whip Cords and Riding Tweed Trousers	18
Drab Shaft Cord Riding Trousers	15
Drab Shaft Cord Riding Breeches	15
Shikar Suits, of best quality	15
White Duck Suits	14
White Albert and Drab Albert Cloth Suits	14
White and Coloured Trousers	4 to 6
White Marsalla Waistcoat, from	5

SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Oxford Cloth, in a variety of patterns		60
Oxford Cloth Shirts, best quality, per dozen		60
White Shirts, from	42 to	54
Flannel Shirts, from	5 to	7
Silk and Wool Shirts, best quality		8
Spun Silk Shirts, best quality		9
White China Silk, best quality Shirt		10
Pure All-wool Flannel Sleeping Suits, from	12 to	15
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, best quality		18
White China Silk Sleeping Suits, best quality		18
Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits, from		9

Hats in every Newest Shape and Style.
Hosiery of every description from the best Manufacturers.
Self-Measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application, Post-free.
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 19 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth